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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/712,963	11/13/2003	Wolf-Eckhart Bulst	071308.0484	9428
31625 7.	590 03/22/2005		EXAMINER	
BAKER BOT	TS L.L.P.	ALLEN, ANDRE J		
PATENT DEPARTMENT 98 SAN JACINTO BLVD., SUITE 1500			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
AUSTIN, TX 78701-4039		00	2855	

DATE MAILED: 03/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

		Application No.	Applicant(s)				
Office Action Summary				(a)			
		10/712,963	BULST ET AL.	600			
	omee Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	The MANUALC DATE of this communication and	Andre J. Allen	2855				
Period fo	The MAILING DATE of this communication app or Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence addre	!SS			
THE - Exte after - If the - If NC - Failu Any	ORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. nsions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. e period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period vere to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing ed patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be ting within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) day will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from , cause the application to become ABANDONE	nely filed s will be considered timely. the mailing date of this comm D (35 U.S.C. § 133).	nunication.			
Status							
1)⊠ 2a)☐ 3)☐	☐ This action is FINAL . 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.						
Disposit	ion of Claims						
5)□ 6)⊠ 7)□	Claim(s) 1-21 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray. Claim(s) is/are allowed. Claim(s) 1-7 and 13-19 is/are rejected. Claim(s) 8-11,20 and 21 is/are objected to. Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	wn from consideration.	· .				
Applicat	ion Papers						
10)	The specification is objected to by the Examine The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) acc Applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine	epted or b) objected to by the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Sertion is required if the drawing(s) is ob	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ejected to. See 37 CFR				
Priority (under 35 U.S.C. § 119						
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.							
Attachmen	at(s)						
1) Notice 2) Notice 3) Infor	ce of References Cited (PTO-892) ce of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) mation Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) er No(s)/Mail Date 3-2-04.	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail D 5) Notice of Informal F 6) Other:		52)			

Art Unit: 2855

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35
 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-7, 13, 14, and 16-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Dollinger et al (US 2003/0164713 A1). Dollinger discloses the claimed invention, a converter (1) for converting ambient energy (provided by a rolling tire, see paragraphs 30,38) to an alternating value (acoustic signal having a changing phase as the tire rolls relative to the fixed evaluation appliance, see paragraph 30), and a reflector (4) that is modulated via the alternating value, and having an antenna (7) and a transducer (6), where the device acts to measure backscatter of a signal (i.e., a backscatter transponder), the signal is high frequency, the tire measuring device is connected to the tire (and thus, to the tire cover, see paragraph 42 and Figure 2), and a method for performing the above steps.

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

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The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham* v. *John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

- 1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
- 2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
- 3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
- 4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dollinger et al (US 2003/0164713 A1).

Regarding claims 15 and 16 Dollinger teaches the claimed invention except for rim and multiple tire sensors. It would be obvious to one having

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4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

Claims 15 and 16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Dollinger et al (US 2003/0164713 A1).

Regarding claims 15 and 16 Dollinger teaches the claimed invention except for rim and multiple tire sensors. It would be obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use the invention of Dollinger in a system having a rim, since the use of rims in automobiles having tires is of notorious character and is old in the art. It would further be obvious to use multiple sensors, since the use of multiple tires in automobiles is of notorious character and is old in the art.

4. Claims 1-7 and 13-19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evans et al (US 6739195) in view of Pidwerbetsky et al (US 6084530).

Regarding claims 1,13,15,16 and 17 Evans et al teaches a converter for converting ambient energy to an alternating value (col. 4 lines 45-48)(col. 6 lines 1-10), Evans et al does not teach a reflector that can be modulated via the alternating value. Pidwerbetsky et al teaches a reflector that can be modulated via the alternating value (abstract) (col. 12 lines 44-48)(col. 2

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Regarding claim 2 Evans et al in view of Pidwerbetsky et al does not teach

a electromagnetic reflector, however Evans et al as modified by

Pidwerbetsky et al does make reference to a reflector of RF radiation.

Therefore it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in

the art of transmission circuitry at the time the invention was made to use

whatever reflector readily available to the manufacturer at the time the

invention was made for the purpose of enabling transmission that allows

for communication between components for further processing.

Regarding claim 3 Evans teaches an antenna (col. 4 line 37)

Regarding claim 4 Evans does not teach a backscatter transponder.

Pidwerbetsky et al teaches a backscatter transponder (abstract). It would

have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art of

transmission circuitry at the time the invention was made to modify the

transmission arrangement taught by Evans et with a backscatter as taught

by Pidwerbetsky et al for the purpose of transmitting frequency signals

that are processed and notifies the user with respect to the condition of a

tire.

Regarding claim 5 Evans et al teaches a sensor 101 for determining a

measured value (col. 5 line 53)(col. 6 lines 1-15)

Regarding claims 6,7,18 and 19 Evans teaches the converting ambient energy to an alternating value as a function of a measured value (abstract lines 1-11)

Regarding claim 12 Evans teaches a piezoelectric fiber or is formed by one or several piezoelectric fibers (col. 5 lines 55-60).

Regarding claim 14 Evans teaches the tire measuring device is connected to the tire cover and/or vulcanized into the tire (col. 5 lines 55-60)

Allowable Subject Matter

4. Claims 8-11 and 20-21 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: The above claims (8,9,11 20 and 21) are deemed to be a novel an unobvious improvement of a tire monitoring apparatus the apparatus comprising a first alternating value and a second alternating value wherein the first and second alternating values are

alternating values which are derived from an original alternating value that can be broken down and wherein, after the breakdown, the first and second alternating value can be influenced differently by a measured value, furthermore, a layer with a controllable dielectric.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andre J. Allen whose telephone number is 571-272-2174. The examiner can normally be reached on mon-fri 8:00-4:30.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Edward Lefkowitz can be reached on 571-272-2180. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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André Allen Patent Examiner Art Unit 2855

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